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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/028,874	10/22/2001	Neil Hepworth	4366-43	4659
48500	7590	09/23/2005	EXAMINER	
SHERIDAN ROSS P.C. 1560 BROADWAY, SUITE 1200 DENVER, CO 80202			TRUONG, LAN DAI T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 09/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/028,874	Applicant(s) HEPWORTH ET AL.	
	Examiner lan dai thi truong	Art Unit 2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 October 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 October 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

RD

DETAILED ACTION

Claim rejections-35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

1) Claims 1-8, 10-18, 20-21, 23-25, 27- 28, 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Davis (U.S. 2003/0016653), “Davis”, herein after.

Regarding to claim 1, which is exemplary with claims 2-3, 7, 10-12, 16, 20, 23-24, 28:

Davis discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code for identifying a corresponding session for a packet, comprising:

(a) Receiving at least a first packet communicated between first and second endpoints to a first session, the first packet comprising at least one of a network address of the first endpoint, a session id of the first endpoint, and a session id of the second endpoint: (Davis discloses a conventional session table is used to keep track of the ongoing sessions and store information used in routing packets for the sessions, the session table includes plurality of entries, each of entries contains: “source address” which is equivalent to “network address of the first endpoint”, “destination address” which is equivalent to “network address of the second endpoint”. The

session table further comprises “the index for the session” which is equivalent to “session id of the first endpoint and the second endpoint”: page 1, right column, lines 1-20)

(b) Comparing the at least one of a network address of the first endpoint, a session id of the first endpoint, and a session id of the second endpoint in the packet with a listing of at least one of network addresses and session ids contained in previously received packets: (Davis discloses method of searching and comparing for finding a entry in the session table. Once the entry for the corresponding session table is obtained, the data stored in the entry such as the destination address which can be used to forward the packet: page 4, left column, lines 1-19)

(c) When the at least one of a network address of the first endpoint, a session id of the first endpoint, and a session id of the second endpoint in the packet matches an entry in the listing, determining a network address of the second endpoint in the first session: (Davis discloses when the entry for the corresponding session table is obtained, “the data stored in the entry” which could include “the network address of the first endpoint, the session id of the first endpoint, the second id of the second end point” those can be used “to forward the packet”, this process is shared functionality with “determining a network address of the second endpoint in the first session”: page 4, left column, lines 1-19)

Regarding to claims 4-6, 13-14:

Davis discloses a method as discuss in claims 3 and 12, those further include wherein step (d), when the at least one of a electronic address of the first endpoint, a session id of the first endpoint, and a session id of the second endpoint in the packet is in the first listing: (Davis discloses the packet may contain a plurality of source fields such as source address, destination address and so on. Also there is a technique of using a session table therefrom the

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communication between source and destination is indexed, then using the session table to search and compare to determine the route for transferring the packet: page 1, left column, lines 38-48; right column, lines 1-20; page 4, left column, lines 1-19)

(e) is not performed and the first listing is updated to reflect data in the packet: (Davis discloses the data stored in the entry of the session table can be used to forward the packet, and the new entry associate with the packet is updated in the session table: page 1, right column, lines 44-46; page 2, left column, lines 1-14; page 4, left column, lines 1-19)

Regarding to claims 8, 15, 17:

Davis discloses a method as discuss in claims 7, 12 and 16, those further include wherein, when at least two entries have a same at least one session ids and electronic addresses, removing the entries from the second listing and adding selected information in the at least two entries to the first listing: (Davis discloses the information in the entry for the session and session state information can be updated with insertion for the new session and: page 1, right column, lines 44-46; page 2, left column, lines 1-14)

Regarding to claims 18, 21:

Davis discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code for monitoring a multi-party session, comprising:

(a) receiving, at a first endpoint, at least a first packet communicated between the first endpoint and a second endpoint to a first session, the first packet comprising a electronic address of the first endpoint and a network address of the second endpoint: (Davis discloses the conventional session table to keep track of the ongoing sessions and store information used in

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routing packets for the sessions, the session table includes a plurality of entries, each of entries contains: "source address" which is equivalent to "network address of the first endpoint", "destination address" which is equivalent to "network address of the second endpoint": page 1, right column, lines 1-20)

(b) transmitting at least a second packet to a session monitor, the at least a second packet including the respective first and second electronic addresses of the first and second endpoints: (Davis discloses in order to keep track of the information of session, the "session table" which is equivalent to "a session monitor" is used. The data in each "entry of session table" which is equivalent to "second packet" contains source address, destination address and so far: page 1, right column, lines 44-46; page 2, left column, lines 1-14)

Regarding to claim 25:

Davis discloses a method as discuss in claim 24, which further includes a first session id associated with the first participant; and a second session id associated with the second participant: (Davis discloses the communication between source and destination is bi-direction communication, and each direction has distinct session index number: page 1, right column, lines 1-20

Regarding to claim 27:

Davis discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a method, which can be implemented in a computer hardware or software code, comprising:

Receiving a packet from a first endpoint in a first session, the first session being between the first endpoint and a second endpoint, the packet comprising a first electronic address of the first endpoint as the source, a second electronic address of the second endpoint, and a electronic

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addresses of a session monitor as the destination; and inputting information in the packet in a first entry in an active session table, the first entry corresponding to the first session: (Davis discloses the session table is used to keep track of the ongoing sessions and store information used in routing packets for the sessions. Davis also discloses a full comparison to determine the packet destination. Although Davis does not explicitly discloses the “session table address” which is equivalent to “addresses of a session monitor” is in the packet source fields; however this feature is deemed to be inherent to the Davis’s system in order to lead the transmitting packet to the session table to determine the destination, see (Davis: page 1, right column, lines 1-20; page 4, left column, lines 1-20; figure 2, items 32, 34, 36, 38, 40)

Regarding to claim 30:

Davis discloses a method as discuss in claim 27, which further includes wherein the packet is transmitted by the first endpoint to the session monitor in a uni-cast configuration: (Davis discloses the bi-redirection communication between source and destination: page 1, right column, lines 1-20)

Claim rejections-35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or descrybed as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9, 26, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable Davis in view of Wan et al. (U.S. 6,529,475)

Regarding to claims 9, 26, 29:

Davis discloses the invention substantially as disclosed in claims 1, 24 and 27, but does not explicitly teach wherein the packet contents are defined by the Real Time Transfer Control Protocol.

However, Wan discloses “The Real Time Control Protocol” which is equivalent to “Real Time Transfer Control Protocol” provides end-to-end delivery services for data with real-time characteristics, see (Wan: column 6, lines 1-5)

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wan’s ideas of using The Real Time Control Protocol with Davis’s system in order to monitor and convey information about the session participants, see (Wan: column 5, lines 49-54)

Claims 19 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being un-patentable Davis in view of Bar et al. (U.S. 6,122,665)

Regarding to claims 19 and 22:

Davis discloses the invention substantially as disclosed in claims 18 and 21, but does not explicitly teach determining a value of a flag; and wherein, when the flag has a first predetermined value, performing step (b) and, when the flag has a second predetermined value, not performing step (b)

However, Bar discloses setting a flag status such as a flag for “start session request” and a flag for “wait for logic channel”, see (Bar: column 3, lines 50-60)

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Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Bar's ideas of setting fag with Davis's system in order to determine if the packet is an open logical channel request packet, see (Bar: column 3, lines 50-60)

Conclusion

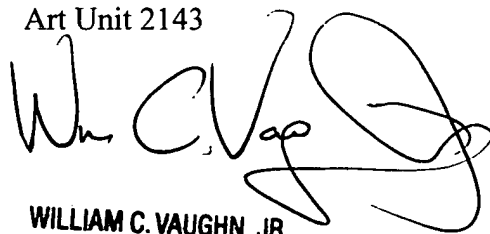
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to lan dai thi truong whose telephone number is 571-272-7959. The examiner can normally be reached on monday- friday from 8:30am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ldt
09/08/2005

Lan Dai Thi Truong
Examiner
Art Unit 2143



WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER